

The Schooner
HARMONY,
Will sail for New York in a few
days. For freight or passage, ap-
ply on board, or to the subser.

John Tucker.

NOTICE.

the having expired which was
extended by the common council
under the law respecting fire bu-
cens of the town are hereby noti-
R examination relative to that sub-
be made, on the 20th instant, and
beef reported to the mayor, by
fructed to say, that upon all those
delinquents the legal penalties will
be enforced.

ights it expedient also, to prevent
fines, to give a caution and no-
time, that strict attention will be
re-quiring every person in town
atters, on the front of the property
ely occupy, clear of all obstruc-
s, the cleaning and washing of the
every Saturday, during the sum-

JOHN MANDEVILLE,
Superintendent of police.

PUBLIC SALE.

T to a decree of the superior court
y, held at Richmond, will be ex-
TWO TRACTS OF LAND,
of Loudoun, the property of **Thos.
Digger, Esq.** One called the Valley
ing about 1697 acres, lying about
m Leesburg—the other called the
rzi, lying on the Potomac river,
Ridge, and supposed to contain
res. These lands are to be sold
of raising the sum of about \$12
s, due from the said Thomas A.
in creditors in the decree mention-
will be made to the highest bid-
money, and will commence on the
one next, in the town of Leesburg,
Loudoun.

as Swan, } **Commissioners.**
C. Selden, }

E Subscriber and possessor
verified Lands thinks it proper to warn
may incline to purchase under the above
was obtained in the most secret manner
own to him) that he will not give, or
er the procuring a title to perfect such
pt to which is a vague and ill-tempered

Thomas A. Diggs.

the public are notified, and
cautioned, against purchasing certain
cranny, Virginia, decreed by the su-
Chancery, to be sold as the property of
d Digger, and advertised by the com-
n and Seldon, to be sold at Leesburg on
June next; the fee of said estate being
in and belonging to William Dudley
ryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact
for the estate of William Dudley
Digges.

ington, April 28. [May 7] dt

FRESH TEAS.

from on board the brig **Harmory**
from New York.

Young Hyson,
lyon, } **Of the latest**
lyon Skin, } **importation.**

will be sold on very mod-
s by

James Sanderfon.

Clover Seed,

anted of the best quality)
day from Philadelphia, and for
low terms.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Who have just received,
rrels old Rye Whiskey

Green Coffee
es fine Sallag Oil
es Chocolate
heavy Pepper
es fresh Mustard
es Tennessee Cotton
ams Wrapping Paper.

FOR SALE,

ant three story Brick House
of King and Columbus streets, now
Mr. John Roberts. **YOUNG**
or **GROCERIES** will be taken in
at. For terms apply to Col. George
to the subscriber in the City

Nicholas Vofs.

PRINTED DAILY
BY **SAMUEL SNOWDEN.**

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

[No. 1596.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and
the prices of which are established, can at any
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marshall, v. M.

The Schooner
HARMONY,
Will sail for New York in a few
days. For freight or passage, ap-
ply on board, or to the subser.

John Tucker.

GERMAN GOODS.

A few bales and cases of Bagging,
brown Rulls, H. Linn, Ozeberg, Piacinas and
D was, for Sale, at moderate prices.

ALSO,
The Schooner
HENRIETTA,
In complete order for sea, burthen
five hundred and fifty barrels.

RICKETS, NEWTON & Co.

May 6

WANTED,

A vessel of about
five hundred bar-
rels burthen, to take
a freight to Boston.

Lawson & Fowle.

April 22.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,
A vessel of about 1500 barrels
burthen, for **CORK** and a **MAR-**
KET; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being all
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a
few pipes of **Cognac Brandy.**

February 12.

The subscriber
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
Per ship **William Murdoch,** from London, via
Baltimore.

EARLY frame Peas, early Charl-
ton do, large marrowfat do, dwarf marrowfat do,
profic dwarf do, blue Prussian do, Madeira Cab-
bag, Boeda Kale (new kind) large Windsor
Beans, early Marzagan do, dwarf China Kidney
Beans, early cream colored do, red speckled do,
liver colored do, red turnip Radish, split Peas,
white Clover, fresh Luzern, some new annual
Flower Seeds—

And from Baltimore and New York, which will
be opened in a few days.

An elegant assortment of Flower
Pots, Chimney Ornaments, Cat Glass, China, &c.

NICH'S. HINGSTON.

May 6

FOR SALE,

For the term of 15 years,
A LIKELY NEGRO BOY:
ABOUT 15 years of age—He will
be sold low for **CASH**—Apply to
the

PRINTER.

May 6.

24 hogheads retailing Molasses
24 do. Sugar, of good quality
20 barrels Reef, Sileon inspection
1 pipe London Particular Madeira Wine
5 boxes Cotton Cards
2 sacks Sago
2 do. Licorice Root
Barrels of Clover and herds Grass Seed
A quantity of red Goat Leather, and
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale, by

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

April 26.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from
Michael Steiber to **John D. Westcott** a J the sub-
ser, to secure the payment of a sum of mone-
y, &c. due from the said Michael Steiber to
John Giger, will be exposed to sale, at public
auction, for ready money, upon the premises,
on **THURSDAY**, the 29th day of May instant,
LOT of GROUND, situate on the east side of
Royal Street, between King and Prince Streets,
in the town of Alexandria, fronting on Royal
Street 35 feet and extending backwards 103 feet
7 inches; upon which are erected two good
Frame Houses and Back Buildings. This Lot
is subject to a ground rent of ninety dollars per
annum.

JOHN LONGDEN.

May 6.

NOTICE.

THE time having expired which was
formerly extended by the common council
to delinquents under the law respecting fire bu-
ckers, the citizens of the town are hereby noti-
fied, that a strict examination relative to that sub-
ject will again be made, on the 20th instant, and
he refusal thereof reported to the mayor, by
whom I am instructed to say, that upon all those
delinquents the legal penalties will
readily be enforced.

I have thought it expedient also, to prevent
the imposing of fines, to give a caution and no-
tice, at this time, that strict attention will be
given to the laws requiring every person in town
to keep the gutters, on the front of the property
they respectively occupy, clear of all obstruc-
tions; and also, the cleaning and washing of the
foot pavements every Saturday, during the sum-
mer months.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,
Superintendent of police.

May 7

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the superior court
for chancery, held at Richmond, will be ex-
posed to sale, **TWO TRACTS OF LAND,**
in the county of Loudoun, the property of **Thos.
Atwood Digges, Esq.** One called the Valley
Tract, containing about 1597 acres, lying about
three miles from Leesburg—the other called the
Green Hill Tract, lying on the Potomac river,
near the Blue Ridge, and supposed to contain
about 1940 acres. These lands are to be sold
for the purpose of raising the sum of about five
thousand dollars, due from the said Thomas A.
Digges to certain creditors in the decree mention-
ed. The sale will be made to the highest bid-
der for ready money, and will commence on the
13th day of June next, in the town of Leesburg,
and county of Loudoun.

Thomas Swan, } **Commissioners.**
W. C. Selden, }

April 22.

THE Subscriber and possessor
of the above advertised Lands thinks it proper to warn
any person who may incline to purchase under the above
decree (which was obtained in the most secret manner
and totally unknown to him) that he will not give, or
aid in any manner the procuring a title to perfect such
file; the attempt to which is a vague and ill-tempered
effort.

Thomas A. Diggs.

April 24.

THE public are notified, and
all persons are cautioned, against purchasing certain
lands in Loudoun county, Virginia, decreed by the su-
perior court of Chancery, to be sold as the property of
Thomas Atwood Digges, and advertised by the com-
missioners, Swan and Seldon, to be sold at Leesburg on
the 13th day of June next; the fee of said estate being
clearly vested in and belonging to William Dudley
Digges, of Maryland, an infant under age.

ROBERT BRENT, attorney in fact
for the estate of William Dudley
Digges.

City of Washington, April 28. [May 7] dt

Robert McCrea & Co.

At the Store, King Street, formerly occupied by
Hosburgh and McCrea, have just received and
offer for Sale, on reasonable terms,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS.

April 28.

N. B. They daily expect a further supply.

REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store,
next door to **Mitt's Tavern;** where he offers for
Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

Cash, and the highest price given
for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by
the Printer of this paper.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received by the latest arrivals a band
some assortment of
SPRING GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Colonnade Mull Mullins
Dragonade laced and pegnet
ditto
Cut gauze, 3 panned and
honey-comb do.
Plain and figured leno
Piquee crape
Plain cambric, jaconet and
mull mullins
Plaid & colored hair-cord-
ed cambric
Indis & British hosiery
Do. do. handkerchiefs
Leno veils
Lace cambric and fam-
bored mull thews
Honey-comb and imperio
Linen do.
Undress gingham chime
and cuffs
Silk and cotton chamber-
lain Manteaus
Ribbons
Italian sewing silk
Silk and cotton hosiery

ALSO,

FRESH TEAS,

Of a superior quality, in small London casks and
by the pound.

May 6.

BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store.

A. LINDO,

Takes the liberty of informing the public, that
HE HAS OPENED A

Broker's Office and Commission Store,

At the corner of Union and King streets,

WHERE he will be happy to render

his services in those branches of business. Every

species of public stock, merchandise, lands, houses,

live, vessels and negroes, will be bought and sold on com-
mission. Reasonable advances will be made on confi-
dence; and acceptances will be given when such confi-
dence is accompanied with orders to sell to meet the
payments. All kinds of produce and merchandise re-
ceived on storage at the customary terms.

As a stranger in Alexandria he is induced to intrude on
the public the following testimonial from Winchester:

where he acted for the double capacity of auctioneer, and
commission merchant:

Winchester, March 4, 1866.

We do hereby certify, that Mr. A. Lindo, auction-
eer and commission merchant in this borough, has con-
ducted himself in such a manner as to have gained the
confidence of the public in an eminent degree; and his
fidelity, honor, secrecy and diligence in his business, just-
ly entitle him to this our mark of approbation.

H. Holmes, } **John & Abm. Miller.**
Daniel Gold, } **John Bell.**
Charles Brent, jun. } **Wm. Dawson.**
Richard Holliday, } **Geo. Reed.**
Jas. Gamble, } **Alf. H. Powell.**
A. W. & I. Baker.

He has, at present, for Sale,

A first rate (gentleman's) Servant,

young, likely, active and healthy, and may be
had on trial. To save trouble, his price is 400
dollars, cash, or approved endorsed notes, nego-
tiable in bank, at 60 days, with interest added.

Wanted to Hire,

A Boy or Girl, about 12 years old.

April 28.

Notice.

THAT on the first day of May next to be
held for Fairfax county, at the court house
thereof, I shall, by virtue of a deed of trust to
me made for the purpose of securing a re-payment
of money paid by Charles Little and John Keene,
for Thomas P. Hard, jun. expose to public sale,
a likely **NEGRO MAN,** named **NEKO,** in the
deed mentioned, for ready money.

Sale to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock
of that day.

David Stuart, Trustee.

April 19.

JUST LANDED,

From the ship **NANCY, Captain PAINE,** from
CHARLESTON,

30 bales COTTON, of superior kind;

With a quantity of

RICE AND INDIGO.

For Sale, by

E. GILMAN.

April 30.

TO RENT.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE situ-
ate on St. Alph street, between King
and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Fawc-
ett's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Aikland.
Possession will be given on the 15th March.—
Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

For Sale or Freight,

(If applied for immediately)
BRIG FRIENDSHIP,
Stows 1800 barrels flour, and is
now in complete order to take a car-
go on board. Apply to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

May 8.

BOTTLED BEER.

To Morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, and, if neces-
sary, each succeeding morning,
A dray with BOTTLED BEER
will go about town:

When the citizens may supply themselves with
that who esteem beverage a fix peace per bottle,
to be sold for on delivery.

Orders from the country and shipping or-
ders will be executed on the shortest notice.

Apply to

T. CRUSE.

May 8.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from

Daniel M. Carey to the subscribers, to secure the pay-
ment of a sum of money due from the said Daniel
M. Carey to Jonathan and Mahlon Schofield, will be
sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest
bidder, for ready money, on the 21st day of this present
month, part of that Tract of land called Mount Air,
whereon the said McCarty now lives, lying upon Ac-
coteque Creek, in the county of Fairfax, adjoining
Gardner's Mill Land, distant about 11 or 12 miles from
Alexandria. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Phineas Janney,
Andrew Scholfield,

May 7.

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA,

Has just received, per the **William Murdoch,**
(via Baltimore) from London, a complete as-
ortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual
customers, viz,

Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hosi-

do. Silk and Leather Gloves

Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hosi-

do. Silk and Leather Glo'es

Silk and Cotton Chamber Mullins

8 8, 7 8, and 9 8 undressed Gingham

Figured and plain jaconet Cambrics

Plain and figured Jaconet Mullin

Indis Book Mullin

White and colored Cambrics

Plain and figured Leno Mullin

Leno Shawls and Veils

Italian Grapes and Lustrifings

London Chintzes and Calicoes

White and colored Jean

Cambric Dimities

First ship Long Nankens

Marcellus Jean and Melmet Ward coating

Brown and Sea-lar Bandanoes

Real Madras Handkerchiefs

3 4, 4 4, and 8 4 Damask Shawls

Diaper Table Cloths

Ruffin Sheetting

White and brown Sheettings

superfine Cloths and Cambrics

2 pieces Salfbury Cloth

3 bales India Goods

7 8 and 4 4 Irish Linens

White and brown Plaitias

Umorillas and Parasols

German Tickenburgs

White and brown Rulls

Bed Ticking

Apron and Shirting Checks

Waldron's Glaze and Cradling Stripes

Wedding Hosiery assorted in c'sks

Gentlemen's best London Hats, &c. &c.

May 6.

Ohio Bacon.

2200 lbs. of Bacon Hams, and

Shoulders, just received from Mariet-
ta—and for sale by

I. ROBBINS & CO.

May 3.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Absconded, on Saturday last, from the subser-
ber's house near town,

A Negro Man, named Reuben,

Formerly a **STAGE DRIVER,** and well known as
being a

FIVE DOLLARS reward will be given if
taken in or about town, where he is sup-
posed to be lurking, (an old habit) and **TWEN-**
TY DOLLARS if 50 miles from town, and
proportionably for a lesser distance.

William Radford.

May 3.

AMERICAN. **AMERICAN GARNETT**, Esquire, has written an address to his constituents, from which we have made some extracts, which will merit the consideration of every true American. This address is written with a degree of temperance and ability, that demands attention. Mr. Garnett is a republican and represents the district composed of the counties of Caroline, Essex, King and Queen, and King William. Having stated the nature of our differences with Great Britain, and the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg, Mr. Garnett observes:

"To engage in any contest to which the resources of our country were incompetent, would be an evidence rather of madness than courage. It was no disgrace to our country to be at this time incapable of waging a commercial war with Great Britain, nor was there a shadow either of justice or reason, in charging us, for affecting this incapacity, with any partiality for England, unless the opinion which we had been hardy enough to pronounce, that six American frigates were not a match for eight hundred British ships of war, could be construed as a proof of such partiality. The love of country, which prompts the glorious sacrifice both of life and fortune, would prove a curse instead of a blessing, unless accompanied by the judgment of all times to perceive our true interests, and to estimate properly our capacity to assert and maintain them.

Another objection to the proposed measure was that it could not, at one and the same time be considered, as some called it, "taking strong ground, and such as would tend to coerce Great Britain," and as others said, "taking such a pacific step as could give her no offence." It must be either the one or the other. If the first, its ruinous tendency, we thought, had been sufficiently demonstrated. If the last, its inefficacy to cure the evils complained of, must be manifest. It was asserted that Great Britain could be coerced only by strong measures; and all we asked was, that those who proposed them, would prove to us the policy and the power of using them at this time, and the capacity of the country to persevere in them. We conceived it a sufficient answer to all the arguments used on these points to remind gentlemen of the difference between six frigates, or twenty if they pleased, and eight hundred ships of war; and of the magnitude of the sacrifice, which we were called upon to hazard, compared to the object for which it was to be made. To the arguments urged in favor of doing something at this time we answered that our minister at London was at this very time engaged in discussing our differences with that court, and that he had given us reason to hope he should amicably adjust them; that if any reliance could be placed in this assurance it would be premature to do anything whilst this negotiation was pending. If England was disposed to go to war, this measure, before it could be brought to operate upon her, might enable her to do us incalculable mischief, by the capture of our vessels and perhaps the plunder of some of our seaport towns. On the contrary, if she was inclined to peace, any evidence of hostility on our part might retard, but could not possibly accelerate it. Unless indeed we could presume that she feared us, which, after our conduct towards Spain, it was utterly impossible that she could do. Whatever impression we might have made upon her at the first of the session, by the proposed measure, she could not now be made to believe that we would persevere in this, or any other measure adopted ostensibly to coerce her, after knowing that a power, which had injured and insulted us full as much in proportion to her ability to do it, as Great Britain had done, had been treated in the manner in which we had treated Spain. After acting, apparently at least, so pusillanimously towards that nation, nothing less than an actual declaration of war could make Great Britain believe us in earnest, in any attempt to force her into a compliance with our wishes. We had deprived ourselves of credibility on this point, and we must take the consequences. If we had acted consistently; if the outrages of Spain had been met with the same spirit of just indignation as those of Britain, there might, perhaps, have been some probability of accelerating the proposed measure, even admitting that this was the sole motive of its adoption. But when Great Britain knew (as she certainly would do from her minister here, who had our secret almost as soon as we had it ourselves) that we had acted, to all appearances at least, a dastardly part towards Spain, or rather France, she would not, she could not believe us capable of any other conduct towards her.

The veil, which has heretofore concealed this part of our proceedings from the public eye, is at length removed, and I hasten to exhibit a concise statement of that transaction, before that tribunal, whose right finally to decide all questions of national import, I hope will never be infringed. At the commencement of the present session, the president sent us two messages, the one public, the other confidential; the first breathing a spirit of just indignation at our wrongs, and a determination to pursue all proper means to redress them; the other certainly not contradictory to the first: the public message recommending decisive measures, particularly towards Spain, with whom our negotiation had failed, and who had injured us as much to the extent of her power, as Great Britain; the private message, upon which the majority of the house has determined, much to my regret, continued the injunction of secrecy, containing no sentiments in opposition to the public one. A committee, appointed on this message, brought in a report, expressive of sentiments consistent with those in the first, and consequently not hostile to those in the last message. This report recommended it to congress, to authorize the president to raise certain troops, the number of which was intended to be four thousand, for the purpose of repelling and punishing any aggressions on our frontiers; which had been violated, and which were threatened with invasion for several months previous to the battle of Trafalgar, the issue of which compelled Spain to turn her attention to another quarter. Another object for which this force was designed, was the defence and protection of our lately acquired territory, which was, and still is, entirely destitute of defence, and several hundred miles distant from the nearest western state. No offensive expedition against the Floridas, as some have falsely asserted, was either wished or intended by any of the friends of this report, as far as I heard or understood their sentiments: Nothing was more remote from our wishes than war, either with Spain or England. A large majority of the house rejected this report. In this instance I was in the minority. A resolution which had been previously laid upon our table (after being rejected by the committee who brought in the report) was then offered to the house by one of the majority. This resolution proposed to appropriate two millions of dollars, ostensibly for the vague purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which might be incurred in our intercourse with foreign nations, but asserted to be in reality for the purchase of the Floridas. It also authorized the president to borrow the money at six per cent without fixing any time or fund for the redemption of the debt; and proposed to continue the additional duty of two and a half per cent on imports commonly called the Mediterranean fund, which fund, the law creating it, declared should cease with the Tripolitan war. We proposed to specify the object, and to limit the sum. The specification was agreed to, fifty-eight voting against it; and the debt to be incurred, made redeemable at will, but the limitation was rejected, and even the specification itself afterwards struck out of the bill. Among the arguments urged to justify the measure finally adopted, it was said that these were the secret wishes of the president.

To this we answered, that although we were disposed to treat with respect the opinions of the president, when officially communicated, yet even then we did not conceive ourselves under any obligation to adopt them. We considered ourselves the representatives of a free and independent people, who sent us here to be governed, not by men, but by principles; and to yield obedience to nothing but the convictions of our own deliberate judgment. That if the president had any opinions on this subject, other than those which he had communicated, they ought to form the subject of another confidential message. And that if his scheme for appropriating two millions towards an object not specified, was his, it was in contradiction to a principle which he himself had recommended and enforced in one of his former messages. In his message to the seventh congress he says—"In our care too, of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition; by disallowing all application of money, varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious & uniform." How far this bill, appropriat-

ing two millions of dollars towards an object not specified, and giving at the same time a discretionary power to exceed that appropriation, conforms to the excellent & truly republican doctrine contained in the above extract, I shall leave the public to judge.

Among other arguments in favor of specification, I must not omit the following; that it this business was to be kept secret, (and a strong effort was made to the very last to conceal it,) specifying the object of the appropriation, could do no possible injury; whilst it would fix the responsibility on the President, where it ought to be. That although we had no disposition to doubt for a moment, the disposition of that officer, to apply the money in the way intended, yet that law, and not confidence, was, and ought forever to be the rule in all practicable cases, under which we should act towards him. The right to make appropriations of money in secret was *admitted*, as a practice calculated to destroy one of the most efficient checks, which the people had over their representatives. But the objection which appeared to us most important, and indeed, insuperable, was the apparent disgrace of the proposed measure. For whatever might be said, respecting the policy of acquiring the Floridas; the advantage of which we did not deny; yet the appropriations of money to buy them, under existing circumstances, must, and would be considered, as in the highest degree popish and disgraceful. The true motives of those gentlemen who were in favor of purchasing the Floridas, however pure they might be, could not be known abroad but would be inferred from the known facts. These facts must inevitably produce an unfavorable inference, whether it was true or not, and the consequence to our country, would be as fatal as the confession, although it might happen to be false, as if it was fairly deducible from the true motives of those who supported this measure. For it had frequently been declared on the floor of Congress, and hence had denied it, that France had threatened us with war, if we came to a rupture with Spain—that Spain was not averse to an accommodation of our differences, but that France would not suffer her to make it, unless money was used as a means of propitiation. That France had intimated her willingness to interfere upon this condition, and had given assurances, that Spain should do what we wished on these terms. Under these circumstances we contended, that whether gentlemen were governed by fear of France; or really preferred purchasing the Floridas, to an exchange of territory, (which was the only thing we could consent to Spain), it money was thus appropriated, it would, and must be understood, not only by France, but by the world, as the effect of intimidation; and that the necessary consequence of such a belief abroad, must be the entire prostration of our national character. The day after this bill passed, which was on the 16th of January, dispatches from our minister at London were sent to us, which had been received before Christmas. These dispatches several members declared would have changed their vote, if they had seen them in time; whilst others affirmed that they served to confirm them in the propriety of their.

From the above statement, it must be evident, what connection our concave transactions (which were all known to two or three of the foreign ministers here, notwithstanding the injunction of secrecy), had with our proceedings towards Great Britain. The insults, and the injuries of Spain were to be met with money—apparently—if not in reality, given to France to purchase her mediation. The insults, and the injuries of Great Britain, by commercial restrictions, calculated, as we thought ourselves justified in believing, (if Mr. Pitt had lived), to produce at least an aggravation of those insults and injuries; if not war. Restrictions too, which in their operation at home, would amount, as we believed, almost to a total sacrifice of the agricultural, to the commercial interests of our country. Uniformity and consistency of conduct towards both nations, were necessary in order to produce any effect upon either. If the coercion of Great Britain was to be attempted, our conduct towards Spain should have been firm and decisive. But admitting that we had acted towards Spain as was right, which I can never be induced to think, consistency required, at least a suspension of our proceedings towards Great Britain, until we could hear the result of our minister's negotiation with her. The sole object of which negotiation was, the redress of those very grievances, of which we at present complained.

MATHEW EAKIN.

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that

HE HAS COMMENCED MAKING

ICE CREAMS,

For the season—he has also

A few bushels of ICE for Sale.

ON HAND.

Twenty frails soft shelled Almonds, 50 do. Figs, of a superior quality, fresh Oranges, Lemons and English Walnuts, Anchovies, and Olives, by the bottle and box, fresh Maccaroni, Raisins, in boxes, a quantity of fresh Citrons, and Sweet Meats, in boxes, Salad Oil and Lisbon Bakers, 300 bottles Martini & Cordon, and a general assortment of CONFECTIONARY, as usual.

May 6

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, March 8.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair—on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg

[Mr. Bidwell's Speech continued.]

The gentleman from Georgia says, we had better sacrifice our carrying trade than our agriculture. Indeed, he thinks it a question whether that trade is not, upon the whole, injurious rather than advantageous to us, in a national view. I agree with that gentleman, and the gentleman from Virginia, in one point, the superior importance of agriculture. It is in my estimation, the most important, the primary interest of the United States, considered in relation either to the numbers employed in it, or the utility and necessity of their employment. This is true of the United States as a nation. I believe it is also true of every particular state. I am sure it is of that, with which I am best acquainted, my own native state. It is emphatically so, of the district, which I have the honor to represent on the floor of this house. For like the gentlemen from Virginia and Georgia I stand here as the representative of an agricultural district. My constituents, most of them, are proprietors and cultivators of the soil. But, sir, I am confident that I truly represent them, in declaring the opinion, that agriculture and commerce are inseparably connected and mutually dependent. Their connection and dependence grow out of the natural situation and circumstances of our country, and the immemorial usage and habits of our people. The God of Heaven has here joined them together, and it would be no less impious than impolitic to attempt to disjoin them and set them in hostile array against each other. There is no cause for such an unnatural hostility, but on the contrary, every rational motive for reciprocal assistance and support. Sir, the produce of our farms, beyond our own consumption, must perish on our hands, or rather there would soon be no such surplus produce, if there were no commerce to carry it to foreign markets, and to bring us, in return, the productions of other countries, which we want and they can spare. This is the very end of commerce. Such a commercial exchange multiplies the comforts and increases the happiness of mankind.

The average annual produce of the United States, beyond what we consume ourselves, according to the late treasury statement of our exports, amounts, in value, to about forty millions of dollars. It is carried to market chiefly by our own citizens, and in our own vessels, not a tenth part of our imports or exports being now shipped in foreign bottoms. By the enterprise of our merchants, these native exports are carried to every part of the habitable globe, that is open to our trade. We thus have the benefit of a choice of markets, which we should not have, were our commerce more limited, as it certainly would be, if it were in the hands of foreigners, instead of our own enterprising citizens. Our produce, thus exported, is marketed, wherever the greatest demand for it is found. It is not, it cannot be generally sold for specie. It must be exchanged for the productions of manufactures of the respective countries where the sales are effected. If they were limited to specie, or even to such articles of barter as must be consumed in the United States, the sales would necessarily be less advantageous, and the market prices of our own produce proportionably lower. The commodities, received in exchange, constitute the return cargo. When it arrives here, it is as lawfully and honestly the property of the importing merchant, and as truly the object of legal protection and free disposal, as if he had himself raised it out of the soil, or purchased it from the farmers. But the demand for home consumption may be already supplied by other similar importations, or the cargo may not be adapted to our market. In that case it must either be lost, or re-exported to a foreign market, and there disposed of for cash, or in exchange for other articles of commerce. The importations into the United States, as stated by the secretary of the treasury, amount to seventy-six millions of dollars a year, computing them by the scale on which the ad valorem duties are calculated, that is by ad-

lated, that is by ad valorem, on the prime reckoning according to their amount. Of these imports eight millions and the residue re-exportation connected with the sale and indeed grows of remittance, it is purchase of and which are consumed. It is, in short, a part of our commerce. It has been represented, a "mercantile speculation."

Whatever may be the case, it is too late to introduce the clause drawing our citizens from the land and into the sea. The description of the but a water animal their colonial inferiority, as well as the force of second independence, the trade of the colonies the British navigation the sources of our causes of the revolution for under the article one of the principal convention was a situation framed and

The design of pressed in the proceedings, "to provide and promote not for the exclusion of merchants or any other class the general welfare at sea or on land; agriculture or manufacturing the common defense interests, including rest. This appearance of the constitution

The gentleman us, that this subject is to be so considered sensible there are sometimes influence was never more so or their influence, discussion. I think peration on that arguments; and for them in mine; for exemption from such let us obey the constitution, and the endeavor to guard and competition of fair view of the whole the national protection and commerce, in five degrees of importance that the latter is no perfect defence, as is within our own and the other is on the common jurisdiction, nevertheless, a protection, adapted portion of it which in the language of portant to be sure need of a surrenditions, commerce w its own protection

The second ground Great Britain is, a seaman.

In addition to the attention on this subject the liberty to reduce the conclusive the instructions from to our minister at necessary, as that in the hands of ever not forbear calling vragraph of Mr. M. On the topic of the motive is more rights of the United long trampled under of humanity in respect the honor of their own ports, so often tonished world may ther the patience, has been borned to generous or unther the United States which, in other re-

Bidwell's Speech continued

lated, that is by adding from 10 to 20 per cent. on the prime cost and charges; but, reckoning according to their cost & charges, their amount is sixty-seven millions. Of these imports it appears that twenty-eight millions and a half are re-exported, and the residue consumed among us. This re-exportation of imported articles is connected with the sales of our native exports, and indeed grows out of them. By way of remittance, it is also connected with the purchase of and payment of the imports, which are consumed in the United States. It is, in short, an essential link in the chain of our commerce. It is a fair and valuable part of our carrying trade, and not, as has been represented, a "fictitious interest," a "mercantile fungus," a "fraudulent speculation."

Whatever may be the suggestions of theory, it is too late to think seriously of introducing the Chinese policy, and withdrawing our citizens from all commercial pursuits. The United States are not a mere "land animal," to use the figurative description of the gentleman from Virginia, but a water animal also. Our people, from their colonial infancy, have always been a mercantile, as well as an agricultural people. If commerce was not originally their natural employment, habit has given it the force of second nature. Before our independence, the restraints imposed on the trade of the colonies, by the operation of the British navigation act, formed one of the sources of our complaint and one of the causes of the revolution. The regulation of foreign commerce, not being provided for under the articles of confederation, was one of the principal objects for which a convention was called, and the federal constitution framed and adopted.

The design of the constitution, as expressed in the preamble, was among other things, "to provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare;" not for the exclusive benefit of either farmers or merchants, or mechanics or sailors, or any other class of citizens alone; but for the general welfare of all classes, whether at sea or on land; not for the defence of a agriculture or manufactures only, but for the common defence of all our national interests, including commerce among the rest. This appears to me the fair construction of the constitution.

The gentleman from Georgia, has told us, that this subject bears upon local interests; that it is itself a local question, and is to be so considered and decided. I am sensible there are local interests, and they sometimes influence our deliberations. I was never more sensible of their existence or their influence, than during the present discussion. I think I can discern their operation on that gentleman's opinions and arguments; and he may, perhaps, perceive them in mine; for it is vain to boast of exemption from such prejudices. But, sir, let us obey the injunction of the constitution, and the dictate of duty. Let us endeavor to guard against those localities and competitions of interest. Let us take a fair view of the whole ground, and bestow the national protection upon agriculture and commerce, in proportion to their relative degrees of importance. I am aware that the latter is not susceptible of the same perfect defence, as the former, because one is within our own exclusive jurisdiction, and the other is on that element, which is the common jurisdiction of all nations. It is, nevertheless, entitled to a reasonable protection, adapted to its nature. That portion of it which is now attacked, is, in the language of the executive, "too important to be surrendered." There is no need of a surrender. By proper regulations, commerce will furnish the means of its own protection.

The second ground of complaint against Great Britain is, the impressment of our seamen.

In addition to the President's communication on this subject, which I have taken the liberty to read, I might here introduce the conclusive argument contained in the instructions from the secretary of state to our minister at London. But it is unnecessary, as that interesting document is in the hands of every member. Yet I cannot forbear calling your attention to one paragraph of Mr. Monroe's remonstrance. "On the topic of impressment, however, the motive is more urgent. In that line the rights of the United States, have been so long trampled under foot, and the feelings of humanity in respect to the sufferers, and the honor of their government even in their own ports, so often outraged, that the astonished world may begin to doubt, whether the patience, with which these injustices have been borne, ought to be attributed to generous or unworthy motives; whether the United States merit the rank, to which, in other respects, they are justly

entitled, among independent powers, or have already, in the very morn of their political career, lost their energy and become degenerate. The United States are not insensible that their conduct has exposed them to such suspicions, though they well know that they have not deserved them.— They are aware, from the similarity in the persons, the manners, and above all, the identity of the language, which is common to the people of both nations, that the subject is a difficult one; they are equally aware, to Great Britain also it is a delicate one, and they have been willing, in seeking an arrangement of this important interest, to give a proof, by the mode, of their very sincere desire to cherish the relations of friendship with her.”

In this remonstrance Mr. Munroe has spoken not only the language of our government, but also the sentiments of every considerate true American.

That cruel, that abominable practice of impressment, in contempt of our unintermitted remonstrances, has been repeated and continued and increased, and is still increasing. There is no prospect even of relaxation. Impressments are now multiplying faster than ever before. They are connected with our other cause of complaint, the infringement of our neutral trade; for, when a vessel is condemned, or detained for trial, it furnishes an opportunity and a pretext, for impressing the men, thus thrown out of employment. Sailors are likewise taken out of any of our vessels in Europe, and the West Indies, in our coasting trade, and at the very mouths of our harbors, while pursuing their lawful business, of carrying to market the lumber and fish of Massachusetts, the beef and pork of Connecticut, the flour of the middle states, the tobacco of Virginia, the rice and cotton of Carolina and Georgia, and other exports of the United States, or imports from abroad. The number of these unfortunate seamen has arisen to an alarming amount. Though we have not yet received an official statement which is expected from the secretary of state, it is understood that between two and three thousand names have been returned to that department, accompanied by proofs of their American citizenship; and it is believed that the list is necessarily a very partial one. Many poor fellows, impressed perhaps when no American witnesses were present, transferred from ship to ship, or removed from one station to another, have probably not yet found an opportunity of making any communications to their friends, and through them to the department of state. There can be but very little doubt that there are a sufficient number of our seamen in the British navy serving under impressments, to man at least five ships of the line. They are not only withdrawn from our service, but made the instruments of aiding one belligerent nation in prosecuting their war against another.

(Speech to be continued.)

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, May 5.

Foreign Intelligence.

The ship *Hardware*, Captain Matlack, arrived at this port on Saturday evening in 38 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 18th March; from which we have made some extracts.

Captain Matlack informs us, that a peace was soon expected to take place between Great Britain and France, a French flag of truce having arrived at Dover, supposed to be the bearer of Bonaparte's propositions. The British merchants were alarmed at the proceedings of our congress, Mr. Wright's famous (or rather in famous) bill having excited a considerable degree of agitation in London. The earl of Selkirk was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the United States; and it was expected he would sail immediately in the ship *Science*, bound to this port. The markets at Liverpool were getting better.

Bonaparte has announced his readiness to make peace with Great Britain on the basis of the treaty of Amiens. This declaration had not made a very deep impression in England. It occasioned a trifling rise of stocks: But Mr. Fox did not seem eager to embrace the offer. Mr. Fox, the minister, appears quite an altered man from the Mr. Fox, when in the minority.

INDIA TRADE.

The trade of neutrals; particularly that of the United States; with India, has been made a subject of debate in the British parliament. In this debate Mr. Secretary Fox said,

“Every body knew, that the question of the Carrying Trade, and the intercourse

between the United States of America, and the East and West Indies, was a subject of a very delicate nature, and that representations therein had been made from the U. States which were now under the most serious consideration of his majesty's government."

Lord Castlereagh, in the debate, hoped his majesty's ministers would proceed in those important negotiations with the United States, with all that temper and forbearance which was due to a country whose interests had been so long connected with ours; and at the same time with that firmness and decision which were due to the rights and interests of Great Britain."

It was mentioned in this debate, that the English East India Company's charter had now only 7 years to run.

London, March 17.

The Hamburg mail due on Wednesday, arrived on Saturday night, with letters and papers to the 8th instant. The agitation and alarm continue to increase upon the continent, in consequence of the augmentation and activity of the French troops in Germany, which are now said to amount to 142,000 men. They have broken up in Suabia, & the western parts of Germany; and marching for the interior, have re-occupied positions on the Inn and in Salzburg. The troops which were drawn from Wurtzburg, Aichstadt, &c. have resumed their former quarters, and are followed by reinforcements from France. Others have taken possession of the Hessian territories; while a force of 800,000 has occupied Anspach, and obliged the Prussian troops to retire to Bayreuth.

It is said that the Prussian commander on the frontiers made dispositions to resist their entrance, until he was informed of the magnitude of the force opposed to him; and the civil, as well as military authorities of the principality have protested against this violation of their neutrality. We cannot credit this latter account, as it is known that Prussia agreed to surrender Anspach in exchange for the Electorate of Hanover. At Vienna, these proceedings appear to have excited some uneasiness. Baron Thugot has been recalled to office. Such men as the archduke Charles and Baron Thugot, promise a vigorous government, and must infuse spirit and energy into the people. As a proof of it, we are told that the Emperor has refused a demand for the passage of a French army through the Austrian territories against the Turks. Bonaparte, it is said, meditates several new changes in Germany, among which are four new Electorates. The archduke Ferdinand is to be Elector of Cleves, the Duke of Brunswick, Elector of Westphalia, and the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, Elector of Pomerania. There is to be an Elector of Fulda. All these new Electorates will induce new territorial arrangements, the executions of which will require the presence and assistance of French troops.

LONDON COURIER, March 19, 2d edition.

We stop the press at three o'clock, to communicate the following letter, which we have just received by express from Dover:

"Dover, half past 8, A. M. Wednesday.

This morning, about half past 6 o'clock, a French boat appeared in sight, as a flag of truce.

"There was so little wind, that she could not fetch in, and a frigate coming round the Foreland, apparently for the purpose, the galley put off from her with a French naval officer and two other gentlemen; they rowed on board the frigate, and are gone to the admiral in the Downs. They are supposed to be bearers of a pacific proposal to our government."

London, March 19.

Two Hamburg Mails arrived this morning. They bring news of importance, though somewhat contradictory; whilst some of the German papers would persuade us that every thing is arranged between Prussia and France, others assert that *war between the two powers is inevitable.*

The French have suddenly taken possession of Nuremberg.

The Austrian Ambassador at Petersburg, has been ordered to declare, that the treaty of Pressburg contains no secret article.

The King of Sweden has been formally released by Great Britain and Russia, from his engagements to occupy the country of Lauenburg.

Plymouth, March 15.

Sailed this morning, the *Hibernia*, of 11 guns, Admiral Earl St. Vincent, and the *Vill de Paris*, of 110 guns. His Lordship is to take command of the channel fleet.

BATTALION courts of enquiry on the 2d legion will be held at the court house in Alexandria, on Saturday the 20th of the present month; and a legionary court will be held at the same place, on Wednesday the 21st. The courts will be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, when those concerned will please to attend.

May 7

AGED about 15 years, and perhaps about 16 years. Height 5 feet 6 inches high, with long lanky tan. Had on a frock made of country cloth, with large black and white stripes. She ran away on the 4th of March, and is now probably in Alexandria or the City of Washington.

David Peter,
George Town, May 7. [May 9] can't

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May 7 31

Two days before captain Sayre left Hanna, a vessel arrived from Jamaica, the master of which stated, that just before he fled, a British packet arrived with accounts of the DEATH OF GEORGE I. king of Great Britain. Several letters received from respectable houses at Hanna, mention the same intelligence.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

May 9. 16c

For LIVERPOOL, direct,
The Commercial *Shipping*

WITHERS & JOHN,
Thomas Woodhouse Master.

pp'y to the Master on board, John Janney, or
he substitutes.

Colton and Turner,

opp- site Mr. James Ruff's,
AN ASSORTMENT OF

Diapers, Checks, Hempens, Dow-

A few chests of Imperial and Hyson Teas, of the latest importations—and 50 sacks

CHARLES BENNETT,
Has imported per the Ship William and John—

Sale, on the usual terms,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SUPERFINE Cloths and Kerseymeres
Waistcoating, Dimothies, India Jeans

are a few dozen of extra fine
Black, white, and lead Pic Nic Silk Gloves

embossed
Printed, Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs—

Common and Superfine Shirting Cottons
Silk Cords, Cambric Buttons, Artificial Wreaths
and Flowers

Leno and Cambric Worked Mullins
Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread

Cradling and Grafts Scythes, &c. &c.
May 9. ed1w.co2w.23w1w

ALL PERSONS having claims against *The*
McConnell deposited here at home

of the subscribers, or they may be excluded from the benefit of the dividend of said estate.

Thomas Janney, *Alexandria.*

Will be given for apprehending and securing in jail - a *Mulatto Girl* who calls herself

AGED about 15 years, and perhaps about 4 feet 6 inches high, with long lustrous hair. Had on a frock made of country cloth, with a

David Peter

ES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

Dr. Kennedy, Sen., informs the public that he has
received from LEE & Co's Patent and Family
Drugs, New York, a fresh assortment of the

Valuable Medicines,

which are in high esteem and general use throughout
the United States, many of them being sold cheaper
than the drugs of which they are compounded could
be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, Sen., is appointed the only agent
for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstructed Coughs, Afflu-
ents, Croup, Sore Throats, and approaching Con-
sumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with
the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an
immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short
time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which
children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable
and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in tak-
ing it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-Gen-
eral of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion of
Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for
two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever
colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered me-
dicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent
and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome
affection of the throat, accompanied with soreness and
with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving
public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very com-
plicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught
several months ago. He breathed with the greatest
difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats
when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice
would frequently fail in such a degree that he could
only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards of six
weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to
give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable
medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the
constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent in-
temperance, or any other destructive intemperance—the
unhealthy or excessive use of mercury—the diseases pecu-
liar to females at a certain period of life—bad habits in
the arms, &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be
absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions,	stomach and back,
Lowness of spirits,	Indigestion,
Loss of appetite,	Melancholy,
Impurity of the blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysterical affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weakness,	Relaxations,
Seminal weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Fluoribus (or whites),	Obstinate gleets,
Barrenness,	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and
obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impover-
ishment of the system; excessive debility of the whole
frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourish-
ment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use
of this medicine has performed the most astonishing
cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EX- TRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.
And has performed more cures in the above complaint
than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the prepara-
tions you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Must-
ard, which I believe, has perfectly removed a chronic
rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and
which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica,
and every mode of treatment received into practice for
the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this let-
ter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, be-
lieves and Christian friends, Philadelphia, voluntarily
publishes the following, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflic-
ted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated
the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be
confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length
reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a
cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medi-
cal advice was followed, and every probable remedy
attempted; when feeling several cases of cures per-
formed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they
were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second
street. The first application enabled her to walk across
the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her
usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Phila-
delphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of
one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes,
of every age, and in every situation, of various dan-
gerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstruc-
tions or distensions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
drugs, to commonly complained of as operating with vi-

lence, and contrary a particular excellence of this in
containing nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and
to add in its operation that it cannot irritate the most
delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a weak
old man, and no worms exist in the body, but will, with-
out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the
production of worms and many fatal disorders. They
are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross hu-
mors and obstructions; feverish and bilious complaints,
and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the
occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infect the human body, are chiefly of
four kinds, viz. the large round worm, the Asca-
rides or small round worm, the Cucurbitina, or short
flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm
to be called from its resemblance to tape; this is often ma-
ny yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful
and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagree-
able breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupt
gums—Itching in the nose and about the feet—Con-
vulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of
speech—Staggering and grinding of the teeth in sleep—
Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes
voracious—Purgings, with slimy and foetid stools—Vo-
miting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at
the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with looseness
of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A
dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealth-
y countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and
flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms
should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm
destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attend-
ed with success in all complaints similar to those above
described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the
warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and
purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually
destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is
likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and
has restored to health and strength a great number when
in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular
and plain instructions are given for every part of the ne-
cessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness,
having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of
which any person may ascertain either by letter
or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Har-
ford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty
months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm,
which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite
the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and
intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of
his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep,
and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be con-
ceived by one in a similar situation—his appetite waned
rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was
unable to attend to any business—when he heard of
some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm
lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away a-
bout FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the pos-
session of Lee & Co) but a renewal of his pains soon
convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered
its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for
more of their medicine, with their advice, from which
he refused the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in
several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT
YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and
Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts
are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors,
and himself will gratify any who may wish to make
further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's
worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when
necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in
their operation on the human body, even taken in large
doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mil-
dness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of in-
fants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town,
Pennsylvania.

Letter from the Reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTER,
minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to
me as a very adequate means for the cure of children
afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of
my family, to try whether by means of this medicine
I might be enabled to gain a point, which, by accom-
plish, different other means had proved abortive. My
eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very rest-
less at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short,
he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which
would yield to none of the medicines administered,
until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the
directions, which carried off a substance to all appear-
ance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite re-
pealed with very small living animals. Not one of that
sort of worms which usually afflict children came from
him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in
health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively com-
plexion. Upon different occasions I have used this me-
dicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer
exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or
any other disagreeable sensations, to often occasioned by
purgative medicines. Upon the whole I judge this me-
dicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most
salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting
a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious
substance, which engenders so much indigestion both
among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for sores, speedily re-
moving them root and branch, without giving
pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout
Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly inno-
cent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent in-
gredients (the basis of other lotions) and of unparal-
lelled efficacy in preventing and removing ble-
mishes in the face and skin of every kind, parti-
cularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,
scurs, tetter, rings worms, yaws, burns, prick-
heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without
impeding that natural, insensible perspiration,

which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary
effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the
skin delicately soft and clear, improving the com-
plexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never
failing to render an ordinary countenance beau-
tiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strength-
ens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay,
and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing
all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which
suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and
finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A foreign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effect of natural weakness or of acci-
dent, definitions of rheum, distensions, itching and
films on the eyes, never failing to cure those ma-
ladies which frequently succeed the small pox,
measles and fevers, and wonderfully strength-
ning a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced
its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of
sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives
immediate and lasting relief in the most severe
instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in one
application, and may be used with perfect safety
on pregnant women or on infants a week old,
containing not a particle of mercury, or any other
dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not ac-
companied with that tormenting smell, which
attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of
cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malig-
nant fevers,
IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild,
so as to be used with safety by persons in every
situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off lu-
pulent bile, and prevent its morbid secretions;
to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a
free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which
are often attended with fatal consequence; as
diseases never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its
first appearance. They are celebrated for re-
moving habitual costiveness; sickness at the sto-
mach, and severe head ache; and ought to be
taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants,
Richmond; Ross and Douglass,
Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh;
G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suf-
folk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R.
Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J.
Shaw, Leesburgh.

Second Dividend.

In the case of James Smith, has been declared,
of seven cents in the dollar, on all claims le-
gitimately proven, payable by the subscriber in De-
cember, thirty days from the 1st of January.

Timothy Brundige,

Assignee.
Dated, April 19. (21) 1847

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has received by the Ceres and other Ships lately
arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part
of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax
street, and daily expects an additional supply in
the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under
the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,
was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-
sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that
have claims on the same, are requested to come
forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the
concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-
counts are of long standing are particularly re-
quested to attend to this notice, and make
payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last in or near the town,
The outer Cafe of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any
person who will deliver it to the

February 22.

PRINTER.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and
Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the
most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever
before discovered, and are justly appreciated
for their singular and uncommon virtues for re-
storing weak and decayed constitutions, and all
that train of complicated complaints so common in
the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent
fevers and agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dys-
enteries, &c. They are also a very pleasant bit-
ter for common use, and where they are known
they have taken the place and superseded the use
of all other bitters in public houses as well as in
private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these
valuable pills for these twelve years past, be-
speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved
singularly efficacious in Billious and Yellow fe-
vers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious
Colic, Catarrhs, Female complaints, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in
which these pills are held throughout the United
States and the West Indies, has induced many to
counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to
observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the
patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in
his own hand writing, or they will not be genu-
ine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that dis-
agreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 40
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills,

or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have
gained, the universal demand for them and esteem
of which they are held by medical men of the first
eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their in-
trinsic worth. In great colics and sudden attacks
of disorders, an early use of these pills often pro-
duces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight
or ten days in cases of indigestion, headaches, dis-
tensions, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysen-
teries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal
use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate
time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—
price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the security in the teeth and gums, and for
whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise
takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath,
which generally arises from scorbutic humors and
bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and high-
ly esteemed by all those who value the preserva-
tion of their teeth, it may be applied at all times
with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in
pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its
operation stands unrivalled. The most authen-
ticated proofs and respectable authorities of its
astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in ex-
treme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen
at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;

Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of blood,
and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand
unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for

the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each
of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent me-
dicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-
some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials;
Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madras
and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads;
Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-
seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms
or cash, or to punctual customers on a short
credit.

A generous allowance will be made to
those who purchase the above Medicines by the
dozen

March 27.

PRINTED DAILY

BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

SALES A

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At the Vend

Corner of Prince and

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All kind of goods which

prices of which are

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Philip G. M

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Shows 800

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A few bales and

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five hundred and fifty bales

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